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NEWS	7	JAN 28	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
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NEWS	13	FEB 29	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification
NEWS	14	MAR 31	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	15	MAR 31	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS	16	MAR 31	CA/CAplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS	17	MAR 31	LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS	18	MAR 31	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	19	APR 04	STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
NEWS	20	APR 15	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new predefined hit display formats
NEWS	21	APR 28	EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS	22	APR 28	IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements

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AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

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NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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E1            1     GESSNER SUSAN E/AU
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E3          154 --> GESSNER T/AU
E4           23     GESSNER TERESA/AU
E5            2     GESSNER TH/AU
E6           92     GESSNER THOMAS/AU
E7            2     GESSNER THOMAS B/AU
E8            1     GESSNER THOMAS P/AU
E9            1     GESSNER TIMOTHY M/AU
E10           1     GESSNER TOBIAS R/AU
E11           8     GESSNER U/AU
E12           2     GESSNER ULRICH KATRIN/AU

=> s e3 and phthalocyanine?
          154 "GESSNER T"/AU
        39661 PHTHALOCYANINE?
L1          1 "GESSNER T"/AU AND PHTHALOCYANINE?

=> d l1 ibib abs

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1992:629211  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          117:229211
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:   117:39529a,39532a
TITLE:                    Effects of photodynamic treatment of platelets or
                          endothelial cells in vitro on platelet aggregation
AUTHOR(S):                Henderson, B. W.; Owczarczak, B.; Sweeney, J.;
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Gessner, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Radiat. Biol., Roswell Park Cancer Inst., Buffalo, NY, 14263, USA
SOURCE: Photochemistry and Photobiology (1992), 56(4), 513-21
CODEN: PHCBAP; ISSN: 0031-8655
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The purpose of this work was to gain insight into the role played by platelets and endothelial cells in the development of thrombogenic vascular events, observed after in vivo photodynamic therapy (PDT), by studying the in vitro effects of PDT on isolated human platelets and cultured human and bovine endothelial cells. Exposure to Photofrin II (PII) and light caused platelets to rapidly lose their ability to aggregate. Potofrin II alone at high concns. also exerted inhibitory effects on aggregation. Endothelial cells exposed to PII- and phthalocyanine (GaCl-PcS2,3 or Zn-PCS1,2)-mediated PDT released potent platelet anti- and disaggregating activity which could be identified as prostacyclin by the following criteria: a close correlation between the time and dose dependent anti-aggregating effects and released 6-keto-PGF1α (the spontaneous hydrolysis product of PGI2, determined by RIA), the inhibition of these effects by indomethacin, accumulation of 6-keto-PGF1α metabolite in the media of cells treated with PDT (as determined by HPLC anal.), and the absence of evidence for significant nitric oxide production This prostacyclin release occurred following plasma membrane damage. Although no proaggregating activity was observed, endothelial cells were found to release considerable amts. of arachidonic acid and prostaglandin F2α in response to PDT. These data, which indicate powerful anti-thrombogenic effects in vitro, are in sharp contrast to the vascular effects of PDT in vivo which are characterized by severe platelet aggregation, and imply that the in vivo effects involve addnl. components of the vascular system.

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=> e ebert s/au
E1            1     EBERT ROXANNE/AU
E2            1     EBERT RUEDIGER/AU
E3           18 --> EBERT S/AU
E4            5     EBERT S N/AU
E5            1     EBERT S P/AU
E6            4     EBERT S V/AU
E7            1     EBERT SABINE/AU
E8           13     EBERT SANDRA/AU
E9            5     EBERT SARA/AU
E10           2     EBERT SCOTT/AU
E11           2     EBERT SCOTT M/AU
E12           1     EBERT SHANE/AU

=> s e3 and phthalocyanine
            18 "EBERT S"/AU
         38474 PHTHALOCYANINE
          7290 PHTHALOCYANINES
         39302 PHTHALOCYANINE
                 (PHTHALOCYANINE OR PHTHALOCYANINES)
L2            0 "EBERT S"/AU AND PHTHALOCYANINE

=> s e3
L3           18 "EBERT S"/AU

=> d scan

L3    18 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
CC   1-5 (Pharmacology)
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Section cross-reference(s): 10
TI Factors affecting duration of in vivo postantibiotic effect for aminoglycosides against Gram-negative bacilli
ST aminoglycoside antibiotic toxicity Gram neg bacilli
IT Enterobacter cloacae
Enterobacteriaceae
Escherichia coli
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Serratia marcescens
(infection with, aminoglycoside antibiotics toxicity in)
IT Toxicity
(of aminoglycoside antibiotics, in Gram-neg. bacilli infection)
IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside, toxicity of, in gram-neg. bacilli infection)
IT Kidney, disease or disorder
(failure, aminoglycoside antibiotic toxicity response to, in Gram-neg. bacilli infection)
IT Agranulocytosis
(neutropenia, aminoglycoside antibiotic toxicity response to, in Gram-neg. bacilli infection)
IT 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 37517-28-5, Amikacin
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, in gram-neg. bacilli infection)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d l3 1-7 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:727426 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:232934
TITLE: Chemical compositions of fluid inclusions in intrusion-related gold systems, Alaska and Yukon, using PIXE microanalysis
AUTHOR(S): Baker, T.; Ebert, S.; Rombach, C.; Ryan, C. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Economic Geology Research Unit, School of Earth Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, 4812, Australia
SOURCE: Economic Geology (2006), 101(2), 311-327
CODEN: EGCEA8
PUBLISHER: Society of Economic Geologists, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Proton-induced X-ray emission (PIXE) has been used to characterize the multielement chemical of the diverse fluid inclusions found in intrusion-related gold systems in the Tintina gold province, Yukon and Alaska. The studied samples are from shallow-level examples that contain coexisting brine (type 3) and carbon dioxide-bearing vapor (type 4) inclusions (e.g., Shotgun, Donlin Creek Dome area, Mike Lake, and Brewery Creek) and deeper level deposits (e.g., Pogo, Dublin Gulch, and Emerald Lake) that contain low-salinity carbon dioxide- (type 1) and/or methane-rich (type 5) inclusions, which locally are overprinted by late secondary type 3 inclusions (e.g., Pogo and Emerald Lake). Major element ratios, K/Ca and Mn/Fe, of both synore high-salinity (type 3) and low-salinity (types 1, 4, and 5) inclusions are >1 and <0.24, resp. The latter is consistent with the reduced conditions in which intrusion-related gold systems form. Late, secondary type 3 inclusions at Emerald Lake and Pogo, however, are chemical distinct, with higher Mn/Fe ratios (>0.24), and at Pogo low K/Ca ratios (<0.2). Chlorine and bromine data have been used to trace the source of salinity. Two distinct groups of Br/Cl mol ratio are recognized. Group 1 includes type 3 inclusions

from the Pogo region, Mike Lake, Brewery Creek, and Emerald Lake, which have Br/Cl mol ratios consistent with typical magmatic values, mostly above 0.5 + 10-3 and below 1.54 + 10-3 (seawater). Group 2 comprises type 3 inclusions from Donlin Creek and Shotgun in southwestern Alaska, which have Br/Cl mol ratios from 2.34 + 10-3 to 6.37 + 10-3, potentially reflecting a halogen contribution from the local sedimentary crust (the Kuskokwim basin) considered to be the primary source of the granite melts. The data also provide insights into important metal contents of the fluid inclusions, including copper, zinc, lead, tungsten, and arsenic; however, gold, bismuth and antimony were all below the detection limits for these elements by the PIXE technique. The results explain some of the distinct metal assocns. of shallow and deep intrusion-related gold systems. Fluid inclusions in deposits emplaced at shallow crustal levels are characterized by higher iron, manganese, zinc, and lead contents due to the greater abundance of chlorine. Tungsten is more elevated in the low-salinity, carbon dioxide-bearing fluid inclusions in deposits at deeper levels, consistent with high tungsten in the deposits and likely due to the formation of tungstate rather than chloride complexes. Copper and arsenic have similar concns. in both low- and high-salinity inclusions, also suggesting that ligands other than chlorine were important for these elements. Exptl. and microanal. studies have shown that copper, arsenic, and gold can complex with sulfur and do not require chlorine, exclusively, for metal transport. This may explain why deposits at both shallow and deep levels contain gold despite the wide variation in salinity and different fluid types present.

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:36304 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:510504
TITLE: Bacterial biodegradation of aliphatic sulfides under aerobic carbon- or sulphur-limited growth conditions
AUTHOR(S): Kirkwood, K. M.; Ebert, S.; Foght, J. M.; Fedorak, P. M.; Gray, M. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Microbiology (2005), 99(6), 1444-1454
CODEN: JAMIFK; ISSN: 1364-5072
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacteria capable of cleaving aliphatic C-S bonds as potential biol. upgrading catalysts to reduce the mol. weight and viscosity of heavy crude oil were isolated. In total, 31 bacterial strains isolated from enrichment cultures could bio-transform model compds. representing the aliphatic sulfide bridges in asphaltenes. Using gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry, 3 types of attack were identified: alkyl chain degradation, allowing use as a C source; non-specific S oxidation; and S-specific oxidation and C-S bond cleavage, allowing use as a S source. Di-n-octyl sulfide degradation produced octylthio and octylsulfonyl alkanoic acids, consistent with terminal oxidation followed by β-oxidation reactions. Using dibenzyl sulfide or 1,4-dithiane as a S source was regulated by SO42-, indicating a S-specific activity vs. a non-specific oxidation Several isolates could also use dibenzothiophene as a S source; this was the preferred organic S substrate for 1 isolate. Using com. available alkyl sulfides in enrichment cultures gave isolates a range of metabolic pathways, not just S-specific attack. Results gave new insight into biodegrdn. of organo-S compds. from petroleum and for bio-treatment of such compds. in chemical munitions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:933209 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:390777
TITLE: Esomeprazole-based one-week triple therapy with clarithromycin and metronidazole is effective in eradicating Helicobacter pylori in the absence of antimicrobial resistance
AUTHOR(S): Miehlke, S.; Schneider-Brachert, W.; Baestlein, E.; Ebert, S.; Kirsch, C.; Haferland, C.; Buchner, M.; Neumeyer, M.; Vieth, M.; Stolte, M.; Lehn, N.; Bayerdoerffer, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Department I, Technical University Hospital, Dresden, 01307, Germany
SOURCE: Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics (2003), 18(8), 797-804
CODEN: APTHEN; ISSN: 0269-2813
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Aim: This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of a one-week triple therapy with esomeprazole, clarithromycin and metronidazole for eradication of Helicobacter pylori infection in the absence of antimicrobial resistance. Methods: Patients testing pos. for H. pylori susceptible to metronidazole and clarithromycin (E-test) were randomized to receive a one-week regimen with either esomeprazole 2+20 mg or omeprazole 2+20 mg in combination with clarithromycin 2+250 mg and metronidazole 2+400 mg. Follow-up endoscopy with histol. and culture and/or rapid urease test was performed 4-8 wk after the end of treatment. Results: Eighty patients were randomized. Helicobacter pylori infection was cured in 38/39 patients of the esomeprazole group and 31/33 patients of the omeprazole group (per protocol 97.4% (95% confidence interval [CI], 86.2-99.9), 93.7% (95% CI, 79.2-99.2), P = 0.59); intention-to-treat 90.4% (95% CI: 77.4-97.3), 81.6% (95% CI: 65.7-92.3), resp. No major side effects occurred. Minor side effects occurred in eight (20%) and six (23%) patients during esomeprazole and omeprazole therapy, resp. Post-treatment susceptibility testing revealed resistance to both metronidazole and clarithromycin in two of the three patients who failed. Conclusion: We conclude that esomeprazole, clarithromycin and metronidazole as one-week triple therapy is effective for eradication of H. pylori in the absence of antimicrobial resistance.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:644461 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:348777
TITLE: Laser/waveguide integration utilizing selective area MOMBE regrowth for photonic IC applications
AUTHOR(S): Kunzel, H.; Ebert, S.; Gibis, R.; Harde, P.; Kaiser, R.; Kizuki, H.; Malchow, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Hertz-Institut fur Nachrichtentechnik Berlin GmbH, Berlin, D-10587, Germany
SOURCE: International Conference on Indium Phosphide and Related Materials, 10th, Tsukuba, Japan, May 11-15, 1998 (1998), 571-574. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 66TCAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB The potential of metal organic MBE for selective deposition of InP/GaInAsP passive optical waveguide structures was studied for butt coupling with an

active laser waveguide. Using appropriate ex-situ and in-situ preparation procedures of the masked laser surfaces and high V/III ratios during regrowth virtually ideal butt-joints without any significant deterioration of the topog. near the lateral interface and min. lateral separation between the active and the passive waveguide were achieved. Besides the absence of gas phase pre-reactions during MOMBE, careful ex-situ surface cleaning helped to reduce the growth temperature to ≥485° without loss of selectivity. Such a low deposition temperature results in suppression of dopant
movement during growth of semi-insulating Fe doped waveguides. SIMS measurements revealed laterally homogeneous incorporation behavior of the Fe dopant in the waveguide layers without any accumulation at the lateral laser/waveguide interface as well as any detectable Fe indiffusion into the laser region. Device quality of the deposition process was evaluated from the characteristics of Fabry-Perot lasers comprising an active and a passive waveguide section. An only small increase of the threshold current by some 30% for a 600 μm long passive section as compared to a bare laser demonstrates the applicability of the fabricated butt-joint in photonic ICs. Butt coupling efficiencies of (62 ± 12)% for 3 μm wide structures were determined from measuring the threshold current as function of the passive waveguide length.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:585110 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:283154
TITLE: Selective MOMBE growth of InP-based waveguide/laser butt-joints
AUTHOR(S): Kunzel, H.; Ebert, S.; Gibis, R.; Kaiser, R.; Kizuki, H.; Malchow, S.; Urmann, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Hertz-Institut, Nachrichtentechnik Berlin GmbH, Einsteinufer 37, Berlin, D-10587, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Crystal Growth (1998), 192(1/2), 56-62 CODEN: JCRGAE; ISSN: 0022-0248
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Selective metal organic mol. beam epitaxy regrowth of InP/GaInAsP passive optical waveguide structures was studied to accomplish butt coupling to an active laser waveguide. Selective deposition of the passive waveguide layer stack around a masked laser mesa was performed at a growth temperature of 485°. The influence of the native oxide desorption process of the V/III-ratio during growth and of a slight undercut etching was studied. Uniform waveguide deposition was successfully achieved even at the edges of the laser mesa, specifically in the vicinity of the active layers. The lateral growth rate was reduced to .apprx.20% of the vertical rate and enhanced growth near the edge of the mask was completely suppressed. The high quality of the implemented butt-joint was demonstrated on Fabry-Perot lasers comprising an active and a butt coupled passive waveguide section. An increase of the threshold current by only 25% for a 980 μm long passive section as compared with a laser without a passive section was obtained.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:419072 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:167852
TITLE: MOMBE growth of semi-insulating GaInAsP(λg=1.05 μm):Fe optical waveguides for integrated photonic devices

AUTHOR(S): Kunzel, H.; Albrecht, P.; Ebert, S.; Gibis, R.; Harde, P.; Kaiser, R.; Kizuki, H.; Malchow, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Hertz-Institut fur Nachrichtentechnik Berlin GmbH, Berlin, D-10587, Germany

SOURCE: International Conference on Indium Phosphide and Related Materials, 9th, Hyannis, Mass., May 11-15, 1997 (1997), 432-435. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers: New York, N. Y. CODEN: 66IYAQ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB Fe doping using elemental source material evaporated from a conventional effusion cell was applied during MOMBE growth of semi-insulating InP and GaInAsP(λg = 1.05 μm) for waveguide applications. The influence of the growth temperature and the doping concentration on the elec. and optical properties was studied at 455-505° and 5 + 1015 cm-3 to 5 + 1019 cm-3, resp. High optical quality is demonstrated by the appearance of excitonic emission in Fe doped layers at 10K. Resistivities >109 Ω cm were obtained for both materials at medium doping levels grown at the lower end of the studied growth temperature range. SIMS measurements revealed homogeneous incorporation behavior of the Fe dopant in these materials. A tendency towards some accumulation/segregation of the Fe dopant was observed at higher doping levels and growth temps. resulting in some decrease of the resistivity. GaInAsP/InP waveguide structures grown at 485° (which is the min. temperature necessary for selective deposition) showed resistivities of 5 + 107 Ω cm in combination with low optical losses of 2.5 ± 0.5 dB/cm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:347309 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:87765

TITLE: Metalorganic molecular beam epitaxial growth of semi-insulating GaInAsP(λg=1.05 μm):Fe optical waveguides for integrated photonic devices

AUTHOR(S): Kunzel, H.; Albrecht, P.; Ebert, S.; Gibis, R.; Harde, P.; Kaiser, R.; Kizuki, H.; Malchow, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Hertz-Institut fur Nachrichtentechnik Berlin GmbH, Einsteinufer 37, Berlin, D-10587, Germany

SOURCE: Applied Physics Letters (1998), 72(23), 3050-3052 CODEN: APPLAB; ISSN: 0003-6951

PUBLISHER: American Institute of Physics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Fe doping of InP and GaInAsP(λg = 1.05 μm) layers grown by metalorg. MBE was studied using elemental source material in combination with a conventional effusion cell. This study was aimed at the creation of semi-insulating optical waveguides under growth conditions compatible with selective area growth. Secondary ion mass spectroscopy measurements revealed a reproducible and homogeneous incorporation behavior of the Fe dopant in the materials studied. Resistivities >109 Ω cm were obtained for both compns. at medium doping levels. GaInAsP/InP waveguide structures grown at 485°-the min. temperature necessary for selective deposition-exhibited averaged resistivities of 5 + 107 Ω cm in combination with optical losses of 2.5 ± 0.5 dB/cm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l3 8-15 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:318757 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:101538
TITLE: MOMBE grown GaInAsP (λ_g=1.05/1.15 μm) waveguide for laser integrated photonic ICs
AUTHOR(S): Kunzel, H.; Gibis, R.; Kizuki, H.; Albrecht, P.; Ebert, S.; Harde, P.; Malchow, S.; Kaiser, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Hertz-Institut fur Nachrichtentechnik Berlin GmbH, Einsteinufer 37, Berlin, D-10587, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Crystal Growth (1998), 188(1-4), 281-287
CODEN: JCRGAE; ISSN: 0022-0248
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The fabrication of advanced undoped and semi-insulating optical waveguides to be implemented in integrated photonic ICs on InP is demonstrated on the basis of the metal organic mol. beam epitaxy growth technique. The optimized deposition of waveguide layer structures of high crystalline and optical quality resulted in optical losses as low as 0.7/0.9 dB/cm (TE/TM polarization) at λ=1.55 μm. Implementation of a thin InP marker between the slab and the rib served to control rib formation during dry etching. Doping with iron using an elemental source was applied for semi-insulating behavior of the waveguide devices. Selective area deposition of the waveguide layer structure at a growth temperature of 485°C around a masked laser layer stack to enable laser/waveguide butt coupling has been developed to meet the requirements imposed by photonic ICs.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:597765 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:197765
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:33497a,33500a
TITLE: Factors affecting duration of in vivo postantibiotic effect for aminoglycosides against Gram-negative bacilli
AUTHOR(S): Fantin, B.; Ebert, S.; Leggett, J.; Vogelman, B.; Craig, W. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: William S. Middleton Mem. Veterans Hosp., Madison, WI, 53705, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1991), 27(6), 829-36
CODEN: JACHDX; ISSN: 0305-7453
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A murine thigh-infection model was used to determine the effect of certain host- and drug-related factors on the duration of the in-vivo postantibiotic effect (PAE) observed with aminoglycosides against Gram-neg. bacilli. The role of neutrophils (PMNs), pharmacokinetics and variation among species and strains were studied. PAEs were quantitated after a single injection of gentamicin or amikacin. PAEs were several hours longer in normal mice than in neutropenic mice, in mice with renal impairment than in those with normal renal function, and with strains of Klebsiella pneumoniae than with strains of Escherichia coli, Serratia marcescens and Enterobacter cloacae. Among the 15 strains of Enterobacteriaceae studied, the duration of the in-vivo PAE did not correlate with MIC, duration of in-vitro PAE, and extent of in-vivo bactericidal activity. Apparently, prolonged PAEs are consistently observed in vivo with aminoglycosides against Enterobacteriaceae, and that this duration is enhanced in the presence of PMNs and by pharmacokinetic properties simulating those observed in humans.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:505525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:105525
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:17889a,17892a
TITLE: Correlation between in vitro and in vivo activity of antimicrobial agents against gram-negative bacilli in a murine infection model
AUTHOR(S): Fantin, B.; Leggett, J.; Ebert, S.; Craig, W. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Serv., William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hosp., Madison, WI, 53705, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1991), 35(7), 1413-22
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The relationship between in vitro susceptibility tests (MICs, MBCs) and in vivo activity of tobramycin, pefloxacin, ceftazidime, and imipenem against 15 gram-neg. bacterial strains from five different species were studied in a murine thigh infection model. Complete dose-response curves were determined for each agent against each strain, and the in vivo activity was defined using maximal attainable antimicrobial effect (reduction in log10 CFU per thigh compared with untreated controls) at 24 h (Emax), total dose required to reach 50% of maximal effect (P50), and total dose required to achieve a bacteriostatic effect (static dose). Pefloxacin demonstrated the greatest Emax. Tobramycin was the most potent antimicrobial agent, as indicated by the lowest static dose/MIC ratio. Log10 P50 values and static doses correlated with log10 MICs or MBCs for the 15 strains of each antibiotic except imipenem. The greater potency of imipenem against the three Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains than against the other strains of the family Enterobacteriaceae explained this lack of correlation. A longer duration of postantibiotic effects for imipenem against P. aeruginosa contributed to its increased potency against these strains. The in vitro susceptibility tests correlated well with the in vivo activity in this animal model. Variations in potency among the 4 antimicrobial agents could be explained by differences in pharmacokinetics or pharmacodynamic activity.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:147281 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:147281
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 110:24137a,24140a
TITLE: Comparative antibiotic dose-effect relations at several dosing intervals in murine pneumonitis and thigh-infection models
AUTHOR(S): Leggett, J. E.; Fantin, B.; Ebert, S.; Totsuka, K.; Vogelman, B.; Calame, W.; Mattie, H.; Craig, W. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: William S. Middleton Mem. Veterans Hosp., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (1989), 159(2), 281-92
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Animal studies that compare antibiotics have used only a limited number of doses administered at intervals chosen without regard for their pharmacodynamic effects or pharmacokinetic profiles. The relative efficacy and potency of three β-lactams and two aminoglycosides in lung and thigh-infection models have been compared in neutropenic mice by defining the maximum attainable antimicrobial effect at 24 h (Emax) and the total dose required to reach 50% of maximum effect (P50) at several dosing

intervals. For β-lactams, Emaxs were similar, whereas P50s increased 10- to 50-fold with longer intervals in both models. Aminoglycosides were significantly more bactericidal in the lung than in the thigh, and dosing interval had little impact on P50s in either model. Recognizing the variable impact of dosing interval on efficacy for different classes of antibiotics is mandatory for the proper design and interpretation of comparative trials.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:205 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:205
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 110:27a,30a
TITLE: Correlation of antimicrobial pharmacokinetic parameters in therapeutic efficacy in an animal model
AUTHOR(S): Vogelman, B.; Gudmundsson, S.; Leggett, J.; Turnidge, J.; Ebert, S.; Craig, W. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Serv., William S. Middleton Mem. Veterans Hosp., Madison, WI, 53705, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (1988), 158(4), 831-47
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB With the use of numerous multiple-dosing regimens in an animal model, this study is the 1st to successfully minimize the interdependence between pharmacokinetic parameters and thereby determine, by stepwise multivariate regression anal., that the time that serum levels exceeded the min. inhibitory concentration (MIC) is the most significant parameter determining efficacy
for β-lactams and erythromycin against various pathogens; the log area under the curve is the major parameter for aminoglycosides. Optimal dosing intervals are no greater than the time that serum levels exceeded the MIC plus the duration of the postantibiotic effect. Careful application of these concepts should allow other investigators to use more optimally dosed regimens than those previously used in preclin. trials and to design studies to improve on current dosing regimens for humans.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:70416 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:70416
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:11563a,11566a
TITLE: Elimination and tissue distribution of the monosaccharide lipid A precursor, lipid X, in mice and sheep
AUTHOR(S): Golenbock, D. T.; Ebert, S.; Will, J. A.; Proctor, R. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Sch., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1988), 32(1), 37-41
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Lipid X (2,3-diacylglycosamine 1-phosphate) is a monosaccharide precursor of lipid A (the active moiety of gram-neg. endotoxin), protective against endotoxin administered to mice and sheep and against life-threatening gram-neg. infections in mice. To design optimal dosing regimens in exptl. models of ovine and urine septicemia, the pharmacokinetic profile of lipid X was investigated in sheep and in 2 strains of mice by using [32P]lipid X. In sheep, peak whole blood lipid X levels after a bolus injection of 100 μg lipid X/kg were 900 ng/mL. An initial rapid distribution phase of 7.98 min was observed, followed by a prolonged elimination phase of 3.0 h; the area under the curve from time 0 to infinity was 428 ng + h/mL. The serum half-lives of lipid X were slightly shorter than whole blood

half-lives, suggesting that lipid X assocs. with cellular elements. Metabolites of lipid X could not be detected in serum over a 4-h period. Lipid X accumulates mainly in the liver, and the tissue distribution of lipid X resembles that of lipopolysaccharide. The elimination of lipid X in mice was .apprx.4-fold faster than in sheep. Lipid X pharmacokinetics in lipopolysaccharide-sensitive DBA/2J mice were identical with those in endotoxin-resistant C3H/HeJ mice. The pharmacokinetics described here should aid in the design and interpretation of animal studies of the therapeutic applications of lipid X in gram-neg. septicemia.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:573067 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:173067
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:27731a,27734a
TITLE: Sinusoidal profiles of lactate dehydrogenase activity in rat liver
AUTHOR(S): Ebert, S.; Hildebrand, R.; Haubitz, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Anat. Inst., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, D-5000/41, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Histochemistry (1987), 87(4), 371-5
CODEN: HCMYAL; ISSN: 0301-5564
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Lactate dehydrogenase activities were measured along 2 sinusoidal paths (1) between small portal tracts and central veins and (2) between regions of adjoining septal branches and central veins in the livers of male Wistar rats, using a Lowry technique. The established profiles of enzyme activity provide further support of functional heterogeneity of liver sinusoids and their abutting hepatocytes related to morphol. differences of the sinusoidal bed. Within the hepatocytes a pronounced heterogeneity in enzyme activity was recorded surrounding small portal tracts and central veins. The lowest values of activity were determined in those cells located in close proximity to the vessels, which emphasizes their exceptional morphol. and functional position.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:56628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:56628
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:8583a,8586a
TITLE: Corrosion and corrosion protection of seawater cooled condensor tubes of copper-base alloys - experiments with rotating samples
AUTHOR(S): Rothmann, B.; Ebert, S.; Hoffmann, B.; Boehm, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsinst. Frankfurt, AEG-TELEFUNKEN A.-G., Frankfurt, 6000/71, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Werkstoffe und Korrosion (1983), 34(12), 583-92
CODEN: WSKRAT; ISSN: 0043-2822
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB Flow-induced erosion-corrosion of Cu alloy condenser tubes by seawater was simulated with rotating disks and cylinders. The corrosion process in neutral, Cl-containing solution is controlled by anodic dissoln. and is prevented
by formation of a surface protective coating, which is prevented from forming at high flow rates. At pH >9, corrosion decreased in the presence of NaOH or NH3 (but brass developed stress corrosion at 1 ppm NH3) while S2- and excess Cl (100 ppm) increased the corrosion rate. The rotating phys. models were not suitable for estimating the effects of FeSO4 dosing.

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 NEWS  3  JAN 16  CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified
                  prophetic substances
 NEWS  4  JAN 28  USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new
                  custom IPC display formats
 NEWS  5  JAN 28  MARPAT searching enhanced
 NEWS  6  JAN 28  USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days
                  of publication
 NEWS  7  JAN 28  TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
 NEWS  8  JAN 28  MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS  9  FEB 08  STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
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 NEWS 11  FEB 25  IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 12  FEB 25  IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 13  FEB 29  WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current
                  U.S. National Patent Classification
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NEWS 14  MAR 31  IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom
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NEWS 15  MAR 31  CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental
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NEWS 16  MAR 31  CA/CAplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S.
                 applications updated
NEWS 17  MAR 31  LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS 18  MAR 31  EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 19  APR 04  STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
NEWS 20  APR 15  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new
                 predefined hit display formats
NEWS 21  APR 28  EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 22  APR 28  IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
             AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

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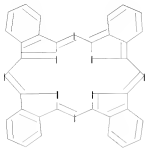

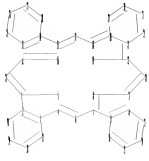

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ring bonds :
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exact/norm bonds :
1-5  4-5  18-19  19-22
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-23  2-3  2-40  3-4  3-37  4-6  6-7  7-8  7-9  8-11  9-10  9-36  10-11  10-33
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 34-35  35-36  37-38  38-39  39-40
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
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L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 11:53:29 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      207 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      207 ITERATIONS                                  50 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          3277 TO     5003
PROJECTED ANSWERS:             1486 TO     2714

L2           50 SEA SSS SAM L1
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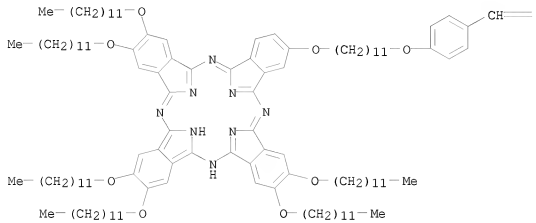
=> d scan

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis(dodecyloxy)-23-[[11-(4-ethenylphenoxy)undecyl]oxy]-, homopolymer (9CI)
MF (C123 H190 N8 O8)x
CI PMS

CM 1

PAGE 1-A



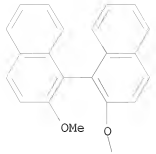
PAGE 1-B

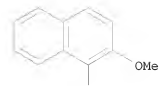
═CH2

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis[[(1R)-2'-methoxy[1,1'-binaphthalen]-2-yl]oxy]- (9CI)
MF C116 H74 N8 O8

PAGE 1-A





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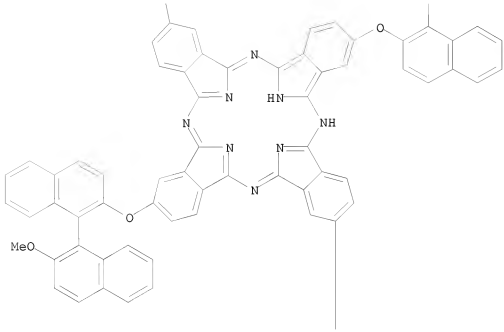

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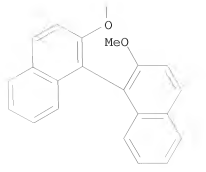

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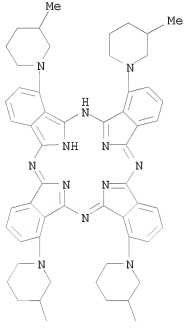
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,11,15,25-tetrakis(3-methyl-1-piperidinyl)- (9CI)
MF C56 H62 N12

PAGE 1-A



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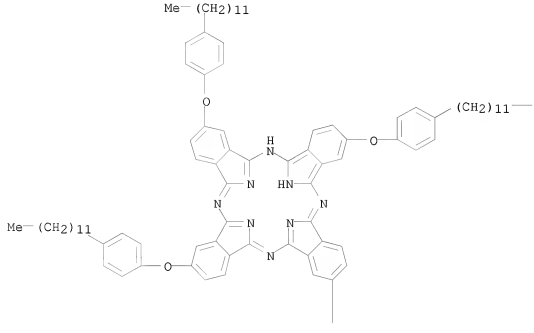
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(4-dodecylphenoxy)- (9CI)
MF C104 H130 N8 O4

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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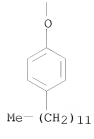
PAGE 2-A



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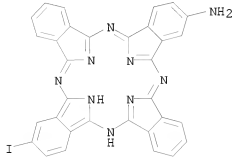
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanin-2-amine, 16-iodo- (9CI)
MF C32 H18 I N9



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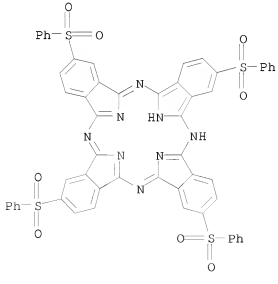
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(phenylsulfonyl)- (9CI)
MF C56 H34 N8 O8 S4

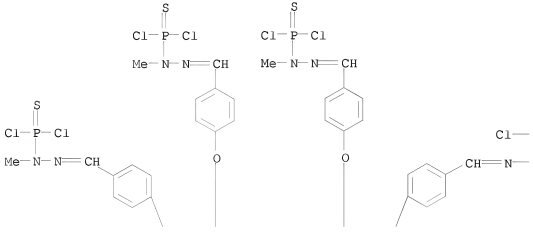


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Phosphorodichloridothioic hydrazide, 2,2',2'',2''',2'''',2''''',2'''''',2'''''''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octayloctakis(oxy-4,1-phenylenemethylidyne)]octakis[1-methyl- (9CI)
MF C96 H74 C116 N24 O8 P8 S8

PAGE 1-A



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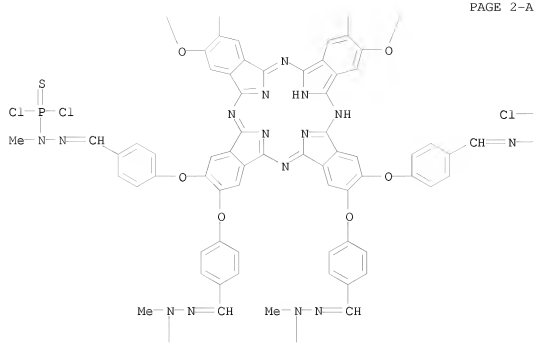

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PAGE 3-A

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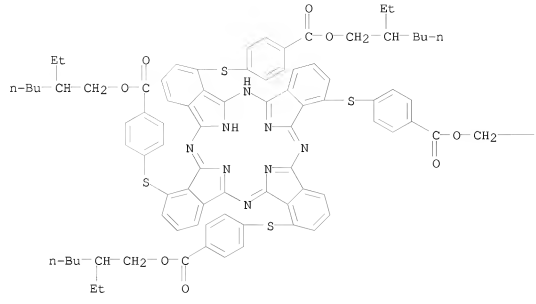
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Benzoic acid, 4,4',4'',4'''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-1,8,15,22-tetrayltetrakis(thio)]tetrakis-, tetrakis(2-ethylhexyl) ester (9CI)
MF C92 H98 N8 O8 S4

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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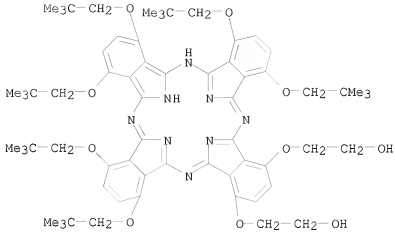
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Ethanol, 2,2'-[[8,11,15,18,22,25-hexakis(2,2-dimethylpropoxy)-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-1,4-diyl]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI)
MF C66 H86 N8 O10



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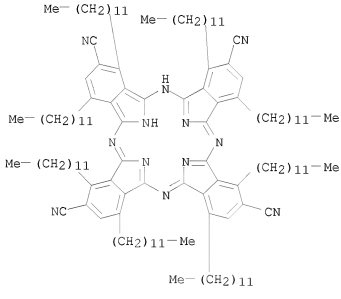
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine-2,9,17,24-tetracarbonitrile, 1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octadodecyl- (9CI)
MF C132 H206 N12



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HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

IN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED
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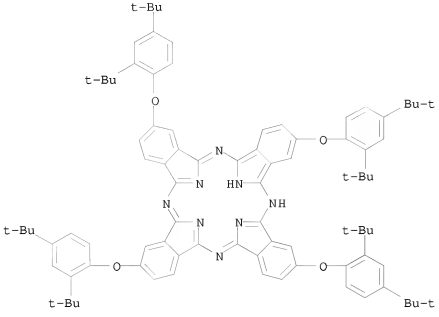
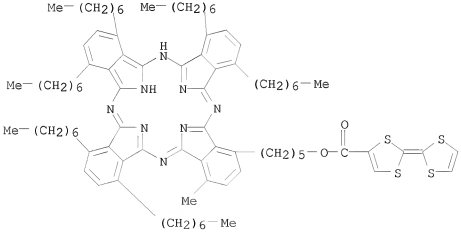


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

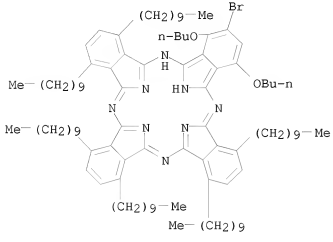
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 1,3-Dithiole-4-carboxylic acid, 2-(1,3-dithiol-2-ylidene)-,
    5-(8,11,15,18,22,25-hexaheptyl-4-methyl-29H,31H-phthalocyanin-1-yl)pentyl
    ester (9CI)
MF C87 H116 N8 O2 S4



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

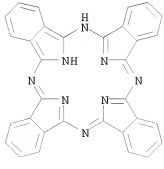
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2-bromo-1,4-dibutoxy-8,11,15,18,22,25-hexakis(decyl)- (9CI)
MF C100 H153 Br N8 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

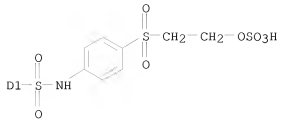
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyaninesulfonic acid, [[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]amino]sulfonyl]- (9CI)
MF C40 H27 N9 O11 S4
CI IDS, COM



D1—SO_3H

PAGE 2-A



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Benzeneacetamide, 4,4',4'',4'''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,9,16,23-tetrayltetrakis(oxy)]tetrakis[N-(phenylmethyl)-
MF C92 H70 N12 O8

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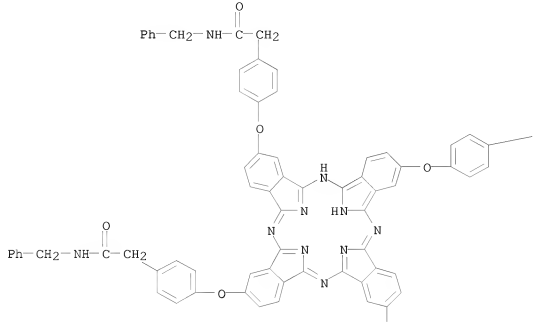
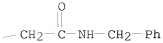
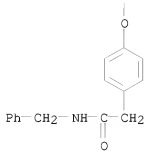


PAGE 1-B

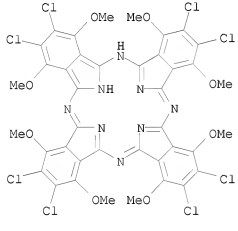




PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

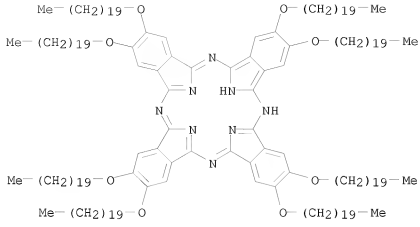
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octachloro-1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octamethoxy-, dilithium salt (9CI)
MF C40 H26 Cl8 N8 O8 . 2 Li



●2 Li

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

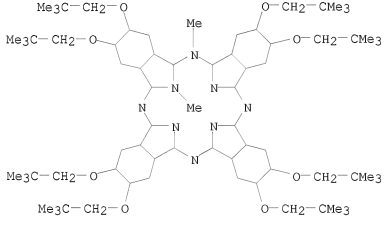
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octakis(eicosyloxy)- (9CI)
MF C192 H338 N8 O8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

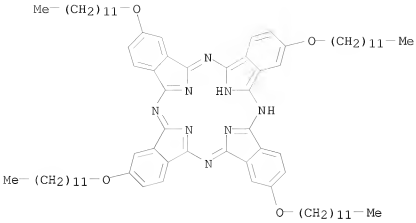
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Phthalocyaninium, 2,3-bis(2,2-dimethylpropoxy)-N,1-dimethyl-
MF C74 H103 N8 O8
CI COM



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

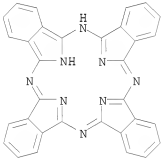
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(dodecyloxy)-
MF C80 H114 N8 O4

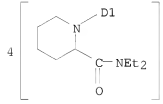


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 2-Piperidinecarboxamide, 1,1',1'',1'''-(29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C,C,1-tetrayl)tetrakis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI)
MF C72 H90 N16 O4
CI IDS





HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(3-pentadecylphenoxy)-, calcium salt (1:1) (9CI)

MF C116 H154 N8 O4 . Ca

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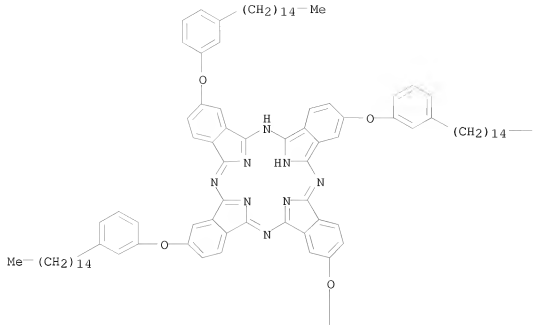
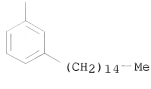


PAGE 1-B

—Me

PAGE 2-A

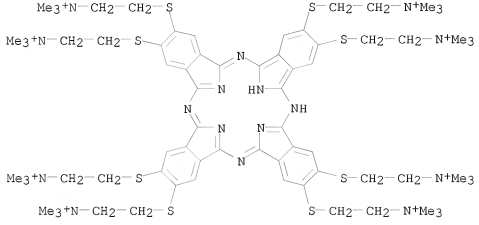


● Ca

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

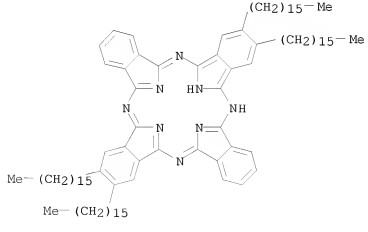
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY

IN Ethanaminium, 2,2',2'',2''',2'''',2''''',2'''''',2'''''''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octayloctakis(thio)]octakis[N,N,N-trimethyl- (9CI)
MF C72 H114 N16 S8
CI COM



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

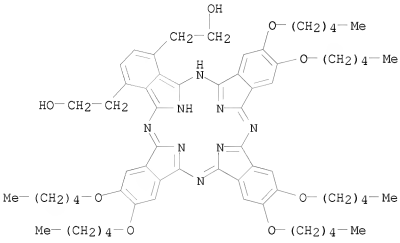
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Ethanol, 2,2'-[[9,10,23,24-tetrahexadecyl-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,16(2,17 or 3,16)-diyl]bis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy)]bis- (9CI)
MF C112 H178 N8 O10
CI IDS



2 [D1—O—CH2—CH2—O—CH2—CH2—O—CH2—CH2—O—CH2—CH2—OH]

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

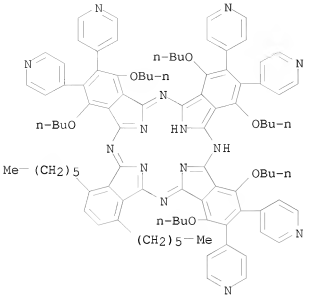
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine-1,4-diethanol, 9,10,16,17,23,24-hexakis(pentyloxy)-
    (9CI)
MF C66 H86 N8 O8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

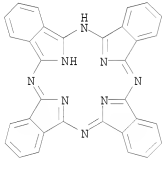
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,4,8,11,15,18-hexabutoxy-22,25-dihexyl-
    2,3,9,10,16,17-hexa-4-pyridinyl- (9CI)
MF C98 H108 N14 O6

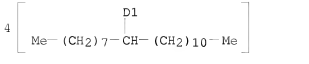


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, C,C,C,C-tetrakis(1-octyldodecyl)- (9CI)
MF C112 H178 N8
CI IDS



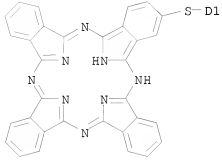


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

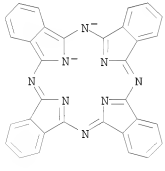
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2-[(methylphenyl)thio]- (9CI)
MF C39 H24 N8 S
CI IDS

D1—Me



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, C,C,C-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, ion(2-) (9CI)
MF C44 H40 N8
CI IDS



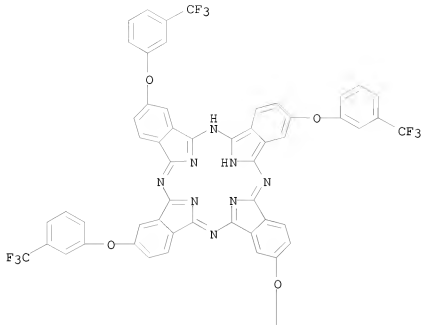
3 (D1—Bu-t)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-
    (9CI)

MF C60 H30 F12 N8 O4

PAGE 1-A



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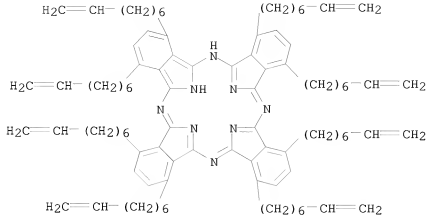
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

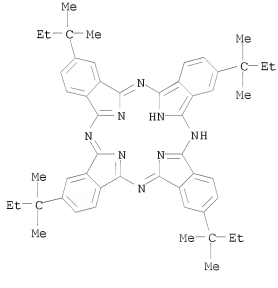
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octa-7-octen-1-yl-
MF C96 H130 N8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)- (9CI)
MF C52 H58 N8

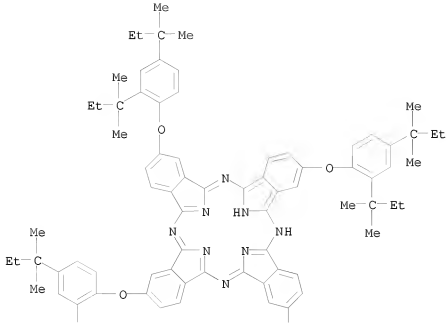


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

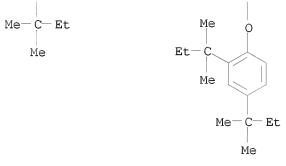
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis[2,4-bis(1,1-
    dimethylpropyl)phenoxy]- (9CI)
MF C96 H114 N8 O4

PAGE 1-A



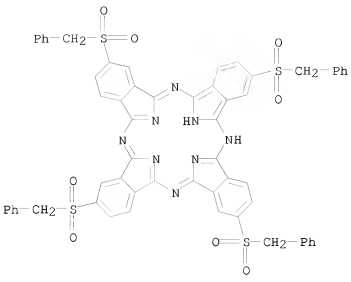
PAGE 2-A



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

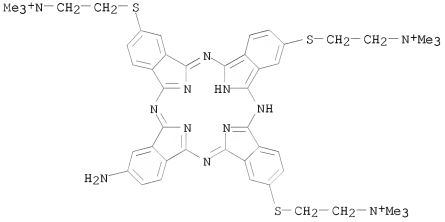
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis[(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI)
MF C60 H42 N8 O8 S4



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Ethanaminium, 2,2',2''-[(23-amino-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,9,16-triyl)tris(thio)]tris[N,N,N-trimethyl- (9CI)
MF C47 H55 N12 S3
CI COM



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 9,23(or 9,24)-bis[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenyl]-2,3,16,17-tetrahexadecyl- (9CI)
MF C132 H202 N8 O6
CI IDS

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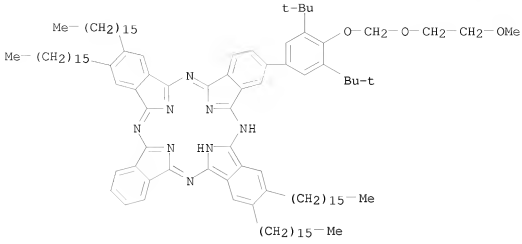

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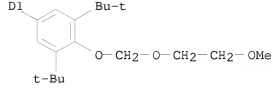

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetranitro-3,10,17,24-tetrakis[4-(phenylazo)phenoxy]- (9CI)
MF C80 H46 N20 O12

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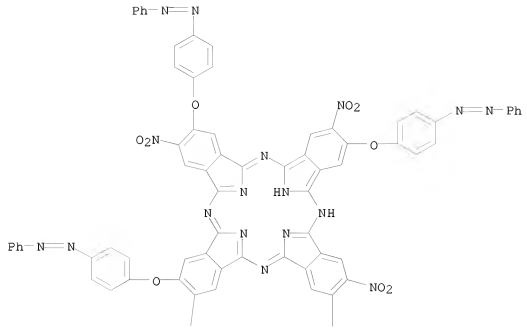

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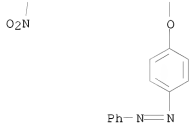
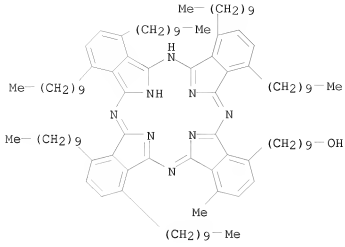


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine-1-nonanol, 8,11,15,18,22,25-hexakis(decyl)-4-methyl-
    (9CI)
MF C102 H158 N8 O



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, C,C,C,2-tetrakis[[[2-(dodecyloxy)-1-[(dodecyloxy)methyl]ethyl]thio]methyl]-C,C,C,3-tetramethyl-
MF C148 H250 N8 O8 S4
CI IDS

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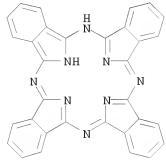

4 (D1—Me)

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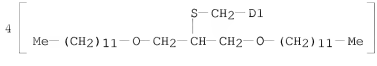

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyaninetetrasulfonamide, N,N',N'',N'''-tetrakis[(9-methoxy-7-oxo-7H-furo[3,2-g][1]benzopyran-4-yl)methyl]- (9CI)
MF C84 H54 N12 O24 S4
CI IDS

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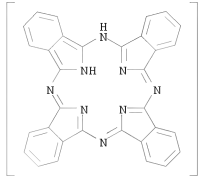
1/4



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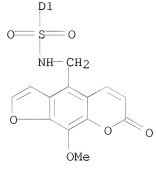
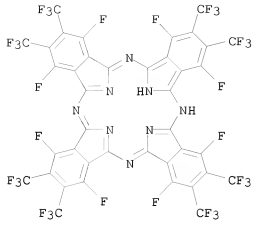


HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

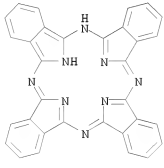
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octafluoro-2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octakis(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI)
MF C40 H2 F32 N8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine-C,C,C-trisulfonic acid, C-[[3-[[4-chloro-6-[phenyl(sulfomethyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-sulfophenyl]amino]-(9CI)
MF C48 H31 Cl N14 O15 S5
CI IDS, COM



3 [D1—SO3H]

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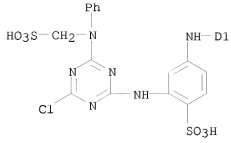

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Benzeneacetic acid, 4,4',4'',4'''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2,9,16,23-tetrayltetrakis(oxy)]tetrakis-, 1,1',1'',1'''-tetraoctyl ester
MF C96 H106 N8 O12

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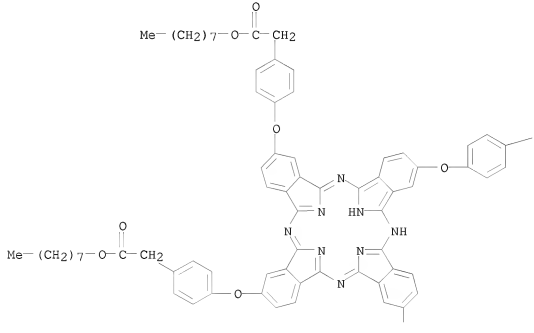
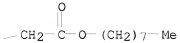
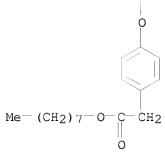


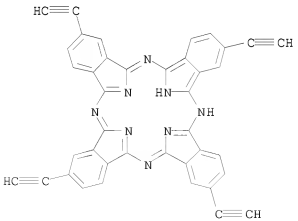




PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetraethynyl- (9CI)
MF C40 H18 N8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 2,9,16,23-tetrakis(3-pentadecylphenoxy)-, dipotassium salt (9CI)
MF C116 H154 N8 O4 . 2 K

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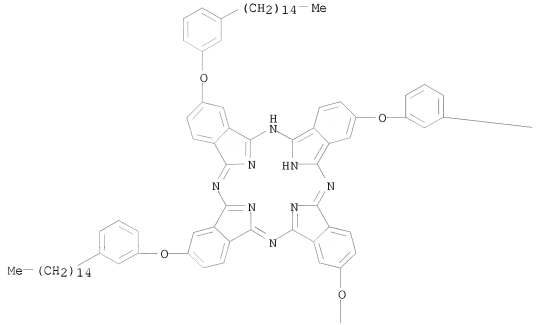
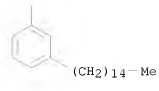


PAGE 1-B

—(CH2)14—Me

PAGE 2-A



●2 K

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2''',2'''',2''''',2'''''',2''''''',2'''''''',2''''''''',2'''''''''',2''''''''''',2'''''''''''',2''''''''''''',2'''''''''''''',2''''''''''''''',2'''''''''''''''[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,22,23,24,25-hexadecakis(oxy)]hexadecakis-, hexadecamethyl ester (9CI)
MF C80 H82 N8 O48
CI COM

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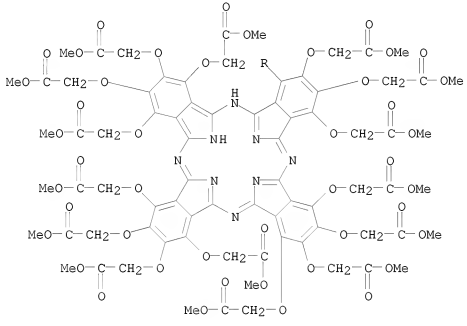
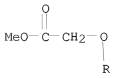
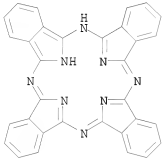




PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED
MF C56 H70 N12 S4
CI IDS

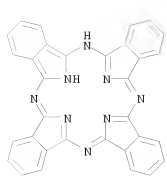


4 [$Et_2N-CH_2-CH_2-S-D1$]

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

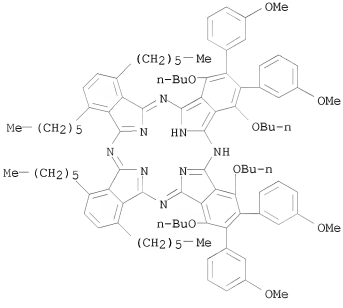
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Ethanol, 2,2',2'',2'''-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C,C,2-tetrayltetrakis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy)]tetrakis- (9CI)
MF C64 H82 N8 O20
CI IDS



4 [D1—O—CH_2—CH_2—O—CH_2—CH_2—O—CH_2—CH_2—O—CH_2—CH_2—OH]

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

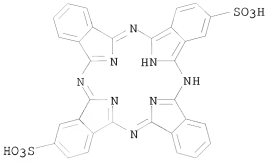
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,4,8,11-tetrabutoxy-15,18,22,25-tetrahexyl-2,3,9,10-tetrakis(3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI)
MF C100 H122 N8 O8



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

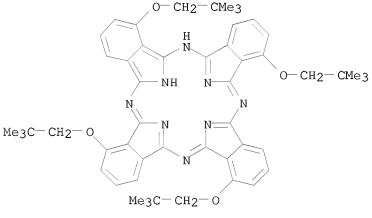
L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 10-Phthalocyaninesulfonic acid
MF C32 H18 N8 O6 S2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 50 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN 29H,31H-Phthalocyanine, 1,8,15,22-tetrakis(2,2-dimethylpropoxy)- (9CI)
MF C52 H58 N8 O4



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> 1
1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.76	2.97

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:56:43 ON 14 MAY 2008